



## In Luxor, a New Age Is Wearing Out the Glories of Antiquity

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

LUXOR, Egypt — This ancient city beside a placid Nile, long used to tending its plundered antiquity, has become embroiled in a modest effort to build a little modernity, too, so as to beautify the visage it presents to visitors when the sightseeing is done.

Yet those concerned with preserving the tombs and the temples that draw hundreds of thousands of tourists to Luxor each year say apprehension persists that profound shifts in the environment, and the effect of the tourists themselves, are gradually destroying the same monuments that the visitors come to visit.

"This generation of scholars and tourists may well be the last to see the sites here as they are," said Lenny Bell, of the Chicago House archaeological center in Luxor.

Comparing the effect of environmental change on the monuments to the impact of human encroachment on the animal world, he said Luxor's modern realities were "destroying a whole species of mankind's heritage."

Luxor and the Nile Valley are held to contain the world's biggest concentration of ancient sites, chronicling civilizations that flourished thousands of years ago.

The testaments to its wealth and power remain in the great spread of the Karnak and Luxor temples, in what is called the City of the Living on the Nile's east bank, and in the myriad tombs and shrines that stipple the barren valleys of the City of the Dead on the west bank.

But according to Egyptologists, including Mr. Bell, the filling of the Aswan High Dam, 140 miles upstream from Luxor, has changed things, starting an ecological chain.

The dam has stemmed the annual floods that swelled the Nile with waters from East Africa. That in turn has permitted year-round cultivation by irrigation, which has moistened air that dried when the old floods were over. Sustained agriculture, moreover, has weakened the alluvia that once sustained the harvests, so more fertilizer is needed, and the levels of underground water have risen and its salinity has increased.

At the end of this chain, the limestone of the tombs

and the sandstone of the monuments have drawn up the waters, so that salt crystals form, eroding surface inscriptions and murals.

At the same time the tourists like to touch the ancient surfaces — some even carved their names in them, Mr. Bell said — and their body heat in the enclosed tombs added further to the moisture that was unknown in the millennia before widespread exploration, preservation and often plunder began 150 years ago.

"Eventually," Mr. Bell said, "they are just going to have to take the best preserved parts and put them into climate-controlled museums, separated from the water table."

To illustrate his point, he showed two photographs depicting the same piece of inscribed stone in 1935 and 1985. In the older print, it was deeply etched with hieroglyphics. In the second, it was completely bald.

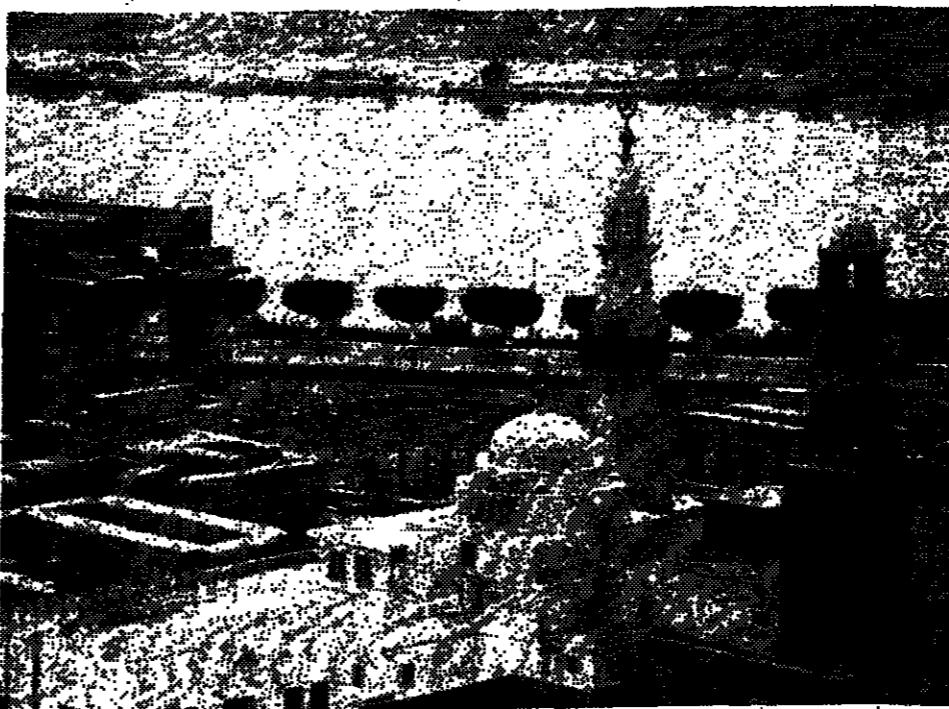
Such is the crisis in the tombs of Nakht and Menna, dating from 1450 B.C., that they have been closed to visitors while a Scandinavian team experiments with the installation of a glass tunnel to shield the ancient inside from the modern outside, including the tourists.

The collision between the very old and the relatively new is not limited to the antiquities of this place. Yet in Luxor, in a fertile silt of valley hemmed by Egypt's endless deserts, the tangle of conflicting urges seems particularly acute.

In 1986, for instance, 466,103 tourists were officially registered as staying in the town's 9,000 hotel rooms or aboard the high-speed ferries that offer luxurious accommodations on the Nile, according to the tourism director, Abu el-Maged Omar. Some say that the figure is low and that as many as one million people visit Luxor each year, bearing hard currency that the country needs.

The municipality, moreover, is out to lure more of them in a way that seeks to free Luxor's relatively modern stores and streets and hotels from the city's lingering image as a tawdry backdrop to ancient magnificence.

The World Bank has earmarked a reported \$50 million to renovate Luxor. Part of that, said the mayor, General Mohammed Zakaria Fadil, is being spent on a Nile-side highway and walkway that has brought Chinese engineers to town.



A view of Luxor, where a chain of events is now threatening the tombs and monuments.

There is, he said, a new electric power generation plant and a new sewerage system, although no new system for humans has a chance of countering the nonosmotic ubiquity of the city's 1,200 horse-drawn carts that, in shifts, employ more than 2,000 horses.

Moreover, the mayor said, a whole new settlement is being planned six miles back from the river to absorb the number of people, now officially estimated at 137,000, but swelling here as in the rest of Egypt, where the 55 million population records a net gain of one million every nine months. A new international

airport opened this year, to help the tourists come and go.

But for some there is resentment. The city of Luxor, for instance, receives only a fraction of the revenues earned by its hotels because the law obliges it to share its income with other less wealthy provinces. So it does not garner all the income it thinks it earns from its pre-eminent place among Egypt's tourist spots, a local official said.

At the same time, the buyers from the hotels drive up local market prices, making it harder for locals to buy, the official said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### EC Fails at Curbing Farm Subsidies

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Community ministers abandoned efforts Thursday to curb farm subsidies, raising the threat of a painful squeeze on other spending if participants in next week's EC summit meeting also fail to resolve the bloc's financial crisis.

Diplomats said the deadlock among the 12 agriculture ministers after another all-night session made agreement at the Dec. 4-5 meeting in Copenhagen even less likely.

The EC would then have to move to an emergency financing system that would penalize everyone except its 12 million farmers and would cause special hardship in the poorest member states — Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece. The emergency financing system would restrict the EC to spending exactly the same amount next year as in 1987.

### India's Sri Lanka Force Put at 40,000

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India has the equivalent of more than two infantry divisions in Sri Lanka battling to impose a peace pact on Tamil guerrillas, Defense Minister K.C. Pant said Thursday. The figure was nearly double earlier estimates.

Mr. Pant gave no actual figure for troop strength but Western diplomats estimated that, including paramilitary policemen, the force totaled up to 40,000 men, of whom 20,000 to 25,000 were front-line troops. Previous estimates put the force at 20,000.

"Over two infantry divisions' worth of troops, along with 162 personnel of the air force and 114 of the navy, have been deployed," Mr. Pant said, responding to a question in Parliament. It was India's first official statement on troop strength in Sri Lanka. Mr. Pant said 262 Indian soldiers had been killed, 927 wounded and 15 were missing in seven weeks of fighting, while 954 Tamil rebels had been killed.

### Game 17 of Chess Match Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The resumed 17th game of the world chess championship was drawn Thursday. The titleholder, Gari Kasparov, and the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, are tied in the 24-game match with 8.5 points each.

#### GAME 17

##### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov
1. Nf3	Nf6	17. Rb2	Ra1	33. Rxf5	Rxf5
2. e4	b6	18. Qc2	Rb4	34. Kf3	Rf6
3. Nc3	g7	19. Nf3	fe	35. h4	h6
4. c4	g6	20. Nxe5	Nxe4	36. Kf2	Kg7
5. d4	h6	21. Bxe5	Rc1	37. f3	Kg6
6. Nf3	g5	22. Rxe5	Rc2	38. Kf1	g5
7. e5	h5	23. Qc2	Nd5	39. Kf2	h5
8. Nc3	g4	24. Qc5	Nd4	40. Kf3	Kg7
9. Nf2	f5	25. Qd8	Nxf3+	41. Rb8	Kh7
10. b3	h4	26. Rxf3	Rd5	42. Rdb8	Kg7
11. a3	Ne5	27. b4	bc	43. Ra8	Kf7
12. Rb1	g5	28. Rb8	Rb8	44. Kf2	Kg7
13. ab	h3	29. Rb5	Rb5	45. Ra7+	Kg6
14. Qb3	g4	30. Rb8	Rb8	46. Rb7	g4
15. Qb2	Nf6	31. Rb6	Rb6	47. Drawn	
16. Bd3	Bh5	32. Rb4	Rb4		

### ATTACK: Israel Blames Blunders

(Continued from Page 1)

they had been playing cards, and he lobbed grenades at several other tents before he was shot in the head and killed by a wounded Israeli.

A senior officer at the base, who identified himself only as Captain Ofir, said the camp guards had ignored the sound of shots from the main road. "There's shooting here all the time," he said. "Nobody pays any attention to it."

Major General Ehud Barak, the army's deputy chief of staff, said at a news conference Thursday night that "it is clear the results were not what you would expect from a group of soldiers on alert."

Both General Barak and General Shamron said an investigation would be conducted.

Mr. Shamir, who visited the site of the attack on Thursday afternoon, told settlers in northern Israel, "It's clear that those who have claimed responsibility could not do this without the sponsorship of and help from Syria."

He did not indicate what steps Israel might take in retaliation. In the past, Israel has retaliated with air raids on Palestinian bases and in Lebanon. There have been 22 such bombing missions this year, killing more than 100 people.

"It is almost certain that Jibril is responsible, and his organization should in time pay the price," General Barak said.

The Israeli losses were the highest since gunmen in March 1978

setted a bus on the coastal highway

north of Tel Aviv, killing 37 people and wounding 82. That attack was aimed at civilians whereas the assault on Wednesday night was against military targets.

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### 5 More Die in Haiti Election Violence

PORTE-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Combined Dispatches) — Five more persons were reported killed overnight in violence related to the elections scheduled for Sunday after the government declared that neighborhood vigilante action "will not be tolerated."

Radio Haiti-Inter said Thursday that arsonists burned down the headquarters of a presidential candidate, Marc Bezin, in Gonaives, the country's third-largest city. The arsonists also tried but failed to burn down Radio Independence, according to the report.

The slayings brought to 11 the number of people reported killed since Tuesday night and to 19 since the weekend in pre-election violence that has gripped Port-au-Prince. On Sunday, Haitians will vote for a president and a two-chamber National Assembly in the first elections since Jean-Claude Duvalier fled to exile in France in February 1986. The elections will be the country's first free vote in 30 years.

(AP, AFP)

### For the Record

Obligatory AIDS virus testing was rejected unanimously on Thursday by the foreign ministers of the 21 nations of the Council of Europe. In a meeting in Strasbourg, they ruled out testing either for populations as a whole or among specific groups within populations. The ministers agreed on a common policy that rejects discrimination against AIDS sufferers — carriers, such as exclusion from jobs, housing and schools, or confinement and restriction of movement.

(IRIN)

### TRAVEL UPDATE



Cars were swamped in Rome's streets Thursday by severe flooding, and a state of alert was declared in several areas.

### Heavy Rain Causes Flooding in Rome

ROME (AP) — Heavy rains pounded Rome on Thursday, temporarily shutting the Leonardo da Vinci airport, causing the Tiber to swell to alarming levels and trapping children in a flooded schoolhouse.

The fire department said it received close to 2,000 calls for emergency help. It mobilized 400 firefighters and 100 vehicles to rescue citizens in trouble, including 100 elementary school children stranded in a flooded schoolhouse and a 17-year-old boy injured by a lightning bolt.

Because of early snow, Swiss ski resorts said they were opening lifts and trails this weekend — two weeks before the usual mid-December start of the winter season.

(UPI)

Fights in the Los Angeles area were hacked up for hours Wednesday after a bomb scare on one passenger plane, smoke in the cockpit of another and a software failure of an air control computer. Airports affected were Los Angeles International, Burbank and Ontario.

Nine unions of the French domestic airline, Air Inter, called on ground and flying employees Thursday to stage a 24-hour walkout Monday. A communiqué said the unions wanted to protest a Paris court's ban last week on a planned strike at Air Inter.

(AFP)

### Can 20 Panting Hamsters Be Wrong? They've Run Across Jet Lag Solution

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Humans suffering from jet lag, their nervous systems battered by the unreasonable sunlight of a new time zone, may want to consider the recent experience of 20 hamsters at the University of Toronto. A single three-hour round of exercise — running on a wheel in a cage — allowed the hamsters to adjust to a severe case of jet lag surprisingly fast, within a day and a half. Hamsters left alone took eight days to recover.

As long-distance air travelers know too well, science has failed so far to come to grips with the sudden resetting of biological clocks. People seeing the sun rise or set when their bodies feel it is midnight or noon tend to feel some malaise.

Various drugs and diets have been tried, with questionable success. Biologists know that exposure to light can help reset the body's clock. The idea that exercise could speed the adjustment is newer, according to Nicholas Mrosovsky and Peggy A. Salmon of the University of Toronto, who report their findings in the journal *Nature*.

The experiment was relatively simple. Artificial light kept 20 hamsters on a daily rhythm. Then the schedule was moved forward 8 hours, as though the hamsters had taken a long flight east — as in a New York-Paris flight. Half the hamsters were kept active when the new schedule called for it. The others mostly slept.

Precisely why exercise worked remains to be seen. "We are not quite sure whether it is the running itself, or that the animal is kept awake when it shouldn't be awake, or the excitement," Dr. Mrosovsky said. "Now what we should do is to vary things, the amount of exercise and the time of day."

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### Opp

## BRIEFS

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Match Is Drawn

the resumed 17th game of the

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DIAN DEFENSE

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Kasper

Karpov

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## OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Hope From Pyongyang

Is it possible to imagine a North Korea whose leaders admit their economic difficulties, acknowledge South Korea's successes and disavow the dream of reunifying the peninsula under their strange brand of communism? That is the remarkable portrait painted by Selig Harrison, an American writer, after a recent stay in Pyongyang. The article, first published in *The New York Times*, appears on this page.

Kim Il Sung, North Korea's 75-year-old leader, is nothing if not unpredictable, and there is little to go on words. Still, this impoverished militaristic nation, whose Soviet and Chinese allies court economic change, might just be seeing some light. South Koreans and Americans have nothing to lose and much to gain by tending the tentative shoots with care and receptiveness.

The very fact that a Western writer could get such access and apparent candor from North Korean officials is something. When it comes to secretiveness, only the likes of Albania and Afghanistan have rivaled North Korea. Mr. Kim, one of the world's longest-ruling leaders, also cultivates perhaps the most excessive personality cult.

Vaunted as the man who can turn sand into rice and branches into bombs, he is trying to create the world's first Communist dynasty by making a leader of his son, Kim Jong Il. But support for the son seems lukewarm, and the economy spirals down.

In the three decades since the Korean

War, the South has gone from primitive agriculture to a thriving high-tech economy and now turns to developing its political system. Yet in the North, military expenditures devour a quarter of the gross national product. If Mr. Harrison's impressions are correct, the leadership sees the inevitability of redirecting some of those resources.

Pyongyang's talk of force reductions in conjunction with a withdrawal of American troops from the South is not new; what is new are the hints to Mr. Harrison about how and when to achieve this. Similarly, there has been talk for years of peaceful reunification rather than reunification by force. But Pyongyang now speaks of a gradual, step-by-step approach and allowance for separate political institutions and armies. For all this rhetorical sweet reason, the West still waits for actions. Pyongyang could prove its new practicality by reducing tension along the demilitarized zone.

At the same time, while Washington and Seoul need to respond with skepticism, so they need to be attentive. It makes sense that Pyongyang, pressured by Moscow to address its economic problems and facing a leadership succession, would want to reduce hostilities and use scarce resources more productively. It does not make sense to assume the status quo in the North. It is time to encourage, and test, those in Pyongyang who really do want change.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## It Is Not a War Now

Soviet Jews wishing to leave their country stand now at a poignant intersection where the pain of being denied meets a new but still restricted possibility: being allowed to go. Members of their community, especially those who are well known in the West and who have been insistent about departing, are being allowed out in numbers reflecting the Kremlin's calculation that emigration helps improve U.S.-Soviet ties. But many would-be emigrants are not being permitted out, and their plight compels concern.

The story of two sisters is typical. One sister, Nina Raben, with her husband and daughter, had been a refusenik, as those denied visas are called, for eight years; sustained by the pride and comradeship that come with the decision to emigrate but forced to pay the society's harsh penalties of harassment, isolation and loss of work and educational opportunity. Only last spring were they allowed to leave; they now live in the Washington area. But they left behind the second sister, Elena Raben, and her husband and son, who were denied visas. Why would one sister and her family be allowed

out and the other not? "Only during a time of war are families torn apart," points out Nina Raben. "It is not a war now."

Elena Raben and her family were denied visas, also after eight years, on grounds that her father-in-law, a retired engineer who was not asking to leave, had once had access to state secrets. The concept of "state secrets," a broad category in the Soviet Union, distinguishes Soviet emigration policy. Nowhere is it publicly written what state secrets could keep a would-be emigrant or a relative from emigrating. Nor are rejected applicants told what secrets figured in the denial. Mikhail Gorbachev announced in 1985 that secrets could not be their possessor's emigration after 10 years, but in practice it can be longer.

The limbo of "state secrets" is unjust; it causes anguish and separates families. Emigration procedures desperately need to be touched by the modernization Mr. Gorbachev promises Soviet society as a whole. The forthcoming summit meeting offers him a good occasion to report the change.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## One City, Every City

Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago, who died Wednesday at 65, loved to break political enemies and delight supporters by declaring, "I'm going to be mayor of the city of Chicago for 20 years." After his re-election to a second term last spring, it looked as if he might. Now, with his sudden death, assessments are in order, and they underline an important point: More than race, problems of the underclass are the challenge for city governments today.

Mr. Washington will not be remembered as a great mayor; he never got a chance to be. After his stunning victory in a racially acrimonious three-way contest in 1983, most of his first term was spent in conflict with a white City Council majority led by Alderman Edward Vrdolyak. Ultimately, Mr. Washington gained control of the council, then strengthened his hand in the elections in April.

Mr. Washington called himself a reformer, but he also called himself a "sepia Daley," a reference to former Mayor Richard Daley, master of the machine. Mr. Washington saw it as his role to tilt city government more toward those who had been locked out — blacks, Hispanics and white liberals. That meant vigorous affirmative

action in city hiring and contracting. It is a black police chief and reduced tension between police and citizens.

It also meant equal opportunity to yield to temptation, like the bribes that two Washington-bloc aldermen were convicted this year of taking. As was the case with Mayor Daley, however, scandal never touched Mr. Washington personally.

What his mayoralty did not mean, sadly, was any tangible improvement for Chicago's vast black underclass. The city's public schools, overwhelmingly poor and minority, were recently described by the U.S. secretary of education, William Bennett, as the worst in the nation. After four years under Washington appointees, the Chicago Housing Authority is near insolvency. Gang violence characterizes daily life for many of the 144,000 persons whom the authority houses, and the police seem unable or unwilling to clamp down.

With no heir apparent, Mr. Washington's death may usher in a new political struggle, possibly along racial lines. But if his mayoralty demonstrated anything, it is that the problems of the urban underclass vastly transcend race.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## INF: The Gamble Paid Off

The agreement that Messrs. Shultz and Shevardnadze have concluded in Geneva on the "final details" of the Euromissile treaty confirms that the dynamic created just over a year ago by the "breakthrough" at Reykjavik is alive more than ever. It was disturbed neither by Mr. Reagan's numerous difficulties in the United States nor by the growing domestic political problems confronting Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow. Once the Soviet leader agreed to a date for his meeting with Mr. Reagan, the two partners were condemned to succeed.

—Le Monde (Paris).

Certainly, the benefits [of the agreement] appear much greater to the superpowers than to the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, whose latent fears of being deprived of the American nuclear umbrella have surfaced once again. It is difficult to argue that the abolition of a whole category of nuclear weapons does not, to some extent, affect NATO's strategy of flexible response.

—The Financial Times (London).

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## North Korea Sounds a Revolutionary Note of Realism

By Selig S. Harrison

**P**YONGYANG, North Korea — North Korea has lost faith in its ability to reunify Korea under Communist rule and is prepared to negotiate peace with South Korea and the United States after next month's presidential election in the South. This was my conclusion after 10 days of talks in Pyongyang last month with a variety of North Korean leaders, including Prime Minister Li Gun Mo, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and Hwang Chang Yop, the powerful secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee responsible for foreign policy. Economic pressures appear to be compelling North Korea to pursue two related priorities: a reduction of military spending

in a mutual forces reduction agreement linked to a parallel withdrawal of American conventional and nuclear forces.

In a recent proposal to Seoul and Washington for negotiations to be held next March after the election, the North suggested that force reductions be completed within five years. Foreign Minister Kim said that the deadline is negotiable, and did not rule out 10 years, with American air and naval forces remaining longer than ground forces. On verification and other key particulars, I found Pyongyang officials ready to compromise and to discuss details of how the agreement could operate. Prime Minister Li said that an arms reduction agreement "would relieve many of our economic problems by releasing manpower and funds needed for our civilian economy," adding that the government wants to promote "a great upsurge" of consumer goods during the first four years of the new seven-year economic plan, but that "how much we can shift to light industries depends largely on how much we can reduce our defense burden."

I found it much easier to have productive give-and-take with North Korean officials than 15 years ago. No subject was taboo, though there were flashes of anger and little enlightenment when I mentioned the health of 75-year-old Kim Il Sung, the ability of his son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il, to govern, and the 1983 Kangwon bombing that killed 17 South Korean officials. On most issues, I found a readiness to go far beyond published positions and to respond directly to sharp challenges that would previously have produced predictable rhetoric.

In its formal stand on the unification of Korea, Pyongyang advocates a federation. Autonomous units with differing systems would remain intact in North and South, but a "federal" government would have a combined army and a standing committee to "supervise" the two "regional" governments. This would be a transitional step on the road to full unification with "the people" deciding when, whether and how to change the structure.

Not surprisingly, Seoul has dismissed this idea, arguing that Pyongyang would simply use the interchange that would occur under such a system to promote subversion in the South. When I criticized the North's proposal as unrealistic, Hwang Chang Yop and other high Central Committee officials retreated from their prepared remarks. "You will find us very flexible," said Mr. Hwang, "if we are all going in the same direction, toward confederation, rather than toward legitimizing two Koreas."

In the North's evolving concept, Mr. Hwang

said, federation is no longer a transitional stage but the "final stage" of unification, and there is no longer any provision for integrating the two differing social and economic systems. In principle, a combined army would be an ultimate goal, but "if we can improve relations between the two Koreas, then having two armies would be acceptable, especially if their size can be reduced." Mr. Hwang implied that Pyongyang is prepared to go along with a creeping process of "cross-recognition" of the two regimes by the major powers in the context of parallel movement toward a limited confederation.

"Cross-recognition" (Soviet, Chinese and U.S. recognition of both North and South) is the stated goal of American policy. It has been rejected by the North. But Mr. Hwang hinted at a compromise when asked whether he would like to see formal U.S. diplomatic relations with Pyongyang or would prefer to have the United States wait until it could have relations with a confederal republic. He said that a liaison office would be appropriate after the signing of a peace treaty, and that full relations

"might well" be possible when and if America agreed to a withdrawal of its forces and expressed a favorable attitude toward confederation, even if it is not actually achieved.

Asked about the future of Pyongyang's security links with Moscow and Beijing, Foreign Minister Kim said that "there is nothing immutable in our undertakings, just as we hope that there is nothing immutable in the present form of your relations with the South." "We intend to strengthen and develop our relations with the United States in the days ahead," he said. "We want balanced relations with the major powers. This is in our interest, and yours."

"Once we fought a war," he added, "but we cannot continuously maintain an abnormal relationship. The past is past."

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and a former foreign correspondent. His visit to North Korea, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, something rarely permitted to American journalists, was made under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment. He contributed this to The New York Times.

## Enter a New Generation of Leaders

**K**IM Jong Il has been steadily consolidating his control, obviously with his father's personal imprudence. With the president and Defense Minister O Chin U, he is on the three-man presidium; he is a top member of the party's powerful Military Committee.

A younger, technocratic elite is emerging as Kim Jong Il has moved to build his own power base. The Party Secretariat, the day-to-day decision-making body, is now made up mostly of technocrats in their 50s. Li Gun Mo, who was named prime minister last December, is a competent economic planner and administrator. And a new generation of cadres, who are generally well-educated and have study or travel experience abroad, is taking over in the ministries from the old war veterans.

Inside the military, O Guk Ryo, who is in his mid-50s and reportedly was a classmate of Kim Jong Il at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute, was made army chief of staff in 1979. Many other graduates of this elite institution have moved into command positions.

As for Kim Jong Il himself, it may be too early to judge whether he has the political acumen and leadership skills to govern North Korea. He has only limited exposure outside Korea — his only travel abroad in the past decades has been to China — and his ability to handle world affairs remains untested.

In the meantime, North Korea faces formi-

dable challenges. Officials in Pyongyang are painted that Seoul alone apparently will host the Olympic Games in 1988. They are troubled at the way Beijing has forged closer military ties with Washington. They have had to become immensely more reliant on the Soviet Union, which now provides large numbers of MiG-23 fighter planes, SAM-3 missiles and other assistance, both military and economic.

But in return, sources say, the Soviets have pressed North Korea to allow them to establish naval bases there. Pyongyang has declined, but in its present isolation, it may not be able to hold out long. South Korea blames Washington and Seoul for pushing it into Soviet arms.

In an attempt to reduce tensions, the U.S. State Department has, since March, permitted American officials to have dialogues with North Korean diplomats. That is a positive step, but much more must be done.

The time is ripe for America to open scholarly, journalistic and economic exchanges with North Korea. And the annual U.S.-South Korea military exercise should be suspended or scaled down. Such measures appear certain to bring a conciliatory response from the North.

—Paris H. Chang, professor of political science and director of East Asian studies, at Pennsylvania State University, just returned from a trip to North Korea. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The Good News: Consensus Government Is Beginning to Work

By David S. Broder

**W**ASHINGTON — The good news in this Thanksgiving week is that consensus government is beginning to work in Washington and it is likely to continue. Prospective successors for the policy managers now in office are more numerous and significant than generally realized. And those successes are likely to influence in a positive way the character of the next president and his government.

A budget agreement, reducing deficits by \$76 billion in the next two years, has been signed. Congress will deliver on it, almost assuredly, because the consequences of renege are too scary to contemplate.

Further assurance for the fragile world financial picture lies in the postponement of any action on the trade bill until next year. So laden is that measure with protectionist features and special-interest provisions that it can only benefit from delay.

Meantime, progress is being made on the military-political side of inter-

national affairs, both at the regional and the superpower levels. A slow, precarious process of reconciliation and negotiation is under way in both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Mikhail Gorbachev is on his way to Washington to sign an agreement that will remove intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe. He comes amid brightening prospects for progress on issues ranging from Afghanistan to strategic arms.

Hard-lining, head-bashing and demagogic provocation have lost appeal. The vacancy on the Supreme Court apparently will be filled by Judge Anthony Kennedy, a sound conservative who is not so ideological in his approach to raise the fear of capriciously reopening settled issues.

With Frank Carlucci succeeding Caspar Weinberger at the Pentagon, almost all the central positions in the Reagan administration are held by

outsiders, but men who by instinct and training are prepared to deal with the tough policy constraints and the need for consensus that will confront the next occupant of the White House.

George Bush and Bob Dole, the leading Republican contenders, are men of this type. Mr. Bush is so much an instinctive conciliator that the major challenge facing his candidacy is to articulate his basic priorities. Everything suggests that decision-making in a Bush administration would involve a lot of consultation and negotiation. Voters still need to hear what, beyond his instinctive hospitality and good will, he would bring to the table.

Mr. Dole, a consummate insider, has moved from a background of sharp partisanship to a far greater degree of comfort and skill in dealing with adversaries. He has demonstrated, both as majority and minority leader of the Senate, that he has the force of personality to make others step up to their responsibilities.

Most of the Democratic contenders have displayed their skills for briefer times or in smaller arenas, which is one reason they are underdogs. But Richard Gephardt and Albert Gore are identified with successful legislative compromises on tricky issues. Michael Dukakis in Massachusetts both preaches and practices "consensus" government. Bruce Babbitt learned some of the same tricks in Arizona, where opposition control of the legislature made it a greater challenge.

To be sure, there are candidates in both parties who tend to celebrate their role as dissenters — Paul Simon, Jack Kemp, Pierre du Pont, Alexander Haig and the two reverends, Jesse Jackson and Pat Robertson. But the odds remain good that the rediscovery of reasonableness that Washington is celebrating this Thanksgiving may be more than a passing phase. It could be the next trend.

The Washington Post

## The Bad: Division Has Become the Rule

By Lloyd Cutler

**W**ASHINGTON — It is conventional wisdom to attribute the four-week-long struggle over the U.S. budget deficit to the institutional frictions between the president and the Congress. But that is only part of the story. The more important part is the persistence of divided government: the condition that exists when one party holds the White House while the other party holds a majority of one or both houses of Congress.

Consider this: A federal deficit in the range of 2 percent of the gross national product is generally regarded as sustainable, while a deficit above 3







## WEEKEND

## A Genteel Playwright Takes On a Venal World

by Mel Gussow

**L**ONDON — In Caryl Churchill's vitriolic comedy, "Serious Money," greed, corruption and self-interest share equal billing. Venality is a way of LIFE (an acronym for the London International Financial Futures Exchange). Money is the key to more money — and to power — and in this boardroom battlefield even sex takes a holiday. In one of the play's more absurd scenes, a banker and a businesswoman try to arrange a tryst and find they do not even have time for a quick lunch date in their tightly scheduled, upwardly mobile lives. So they forget sex and return to the stimulation of profit-making in the City.

The play, which begins with a scene borrowed from "The Volunteers, or the Stock Jobbers," a 1692 romp by Thomas Shadwell, is a kind of neo-Restoration comedy of ill-manners and strangled morality. For the aetragers it offers a crash course in Euro-economics. In London, "Serious Money" has tapped a responsive chord with both the playwright's traditional admirers and those whom she is subjecting to ridicule.

Whether "Serious Money" will repeat its London success when it opens Dec. 3 at the Public Theater is a matter of conjecture. The very Englishness of the play may act against it, as may the stock market specificity of the locale, characters and jargon. One thing is certain: With the crisis on Wall Street, the play could not be timelier.

"Serious Money" ends with the re-election of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the cynical prediction, in song, of "five more glorious years." After Black Monday on Wall Street, the author changed only one line; there is now a reference to prices falling "in the crash."

In America, the interest in Churchill has been whetted by her last three plays to arrive here — "Cloud Nine," "Top Girls" and "Fen." The three plays are widely divergent. In "Cloud Nine" (1981) Churchill mocks the cuckoo land of English colonialism at the same time that she explores the bizarre byways of sexual role-playing. "Top Girls" (1982) describes the hollowness of the modern career woman who, in her climb, emulates the men who have repressed her. "Fen" (1983) is an embittered slice of life depicting the desperation and suppressed passions of women forced to become slaves to the land and to the men in their lives.

**W**HAT they have in common is a fierce sense of fair play, a servid social consciousness that caters to no special interest. Though socialism and feminism are of primary concern to the author, she is neither a polemicist nor a proselytizer. In fact, one of the ironies of "Top Girls" is that none of the heroines is really heroic, least of all the career woman at the center. In her plays, Churchill is striking at deeper issues, such as the corruptive power of ownership and a collective view of history that breaks through barriers of time, class and gender.

Churchill, 49, has been writing plays for almost 30 years. But, beginning with "Cloud Nine," she has been consolidating her position as one of the most original and daring of contemporary playwrights. Her work offers a defiant answer to anyone who thinks that women writers can be pigeonholed. Churchill is as strong-willed and as earthy as any of her male colleagues and more willing than



Caryl Churchill with her latest play.

many of them to challenge theatrical tradition. This, combined with her dazzling sense of theatricality, has moved her into the front ranks of her profession.

"She's a dramatist whose moment has come," says Max Stafford-Clark, artistic director of the Royal Court Theatre in London. He directed "Top Girls" and "Serious Money" in America and England in an exchange program between the Royal Court and the Public Theater. "Caryl is coming to terms with Thatcher's effect on women, on people who make money and on the poor. She's constantly exploring and commenting on events as they happen."

Just as her work has its contradictions, Churchill is herself a paradox. Her plays are outrageous, even scandalous and the language, as in "Serious Money," can be scabrous. The playwright, however, is no wild-eyed weird sister, but a genteel woman with a kind of regal reserve. The British director William Gaskill thinks she has a "classic English beauty" — with her graying hair and high cheekbones. Married to a lawyer and the mother of three sons (they are 24, 22 and 17), she has a close circle of friends. Outside of that circle, she is aggressively shy.

One Saturday afternoon last summer, when she and I were having tea in a West End cafe, she gradually became somewhat revealing. She said that, in her work, she was interested in "power, powerlessness and exploitation, people's longings, obsessions and dreams." I asked her what her obsessions were. After a long pause, she said in a muffled voice: "I don't feel consumed with them." but admitted to having "passionate days." That day, for example, before we met, she had spent hours playing a single Bach fugue over and over on the piano, trying to analyze and understand its structure.

With that story tantalizingly in the air, she suddenly announced that it was 5 o'clock and she had to leave in order to look in on "Serious Money" at the late afternoon matinee. Wanting to prolong the talk, I suggested that I might accompany her and watch the show with her from backstage. She was hor-

rified at the idea. "I wouldn't take the responsibility for bringing someone backstage," she said, and then added politely but firmly that she had really talked enough. Momentarily sympathizing with the problem of the interviewer, she said, "I know you want the whole iceberg, not just the tip of it," and suggested, "You could make this article about my dislike of interviews." Then she made a wish. "I want to be either Homer or Anon., one of those people no one says anything about." With the barest glimmer of a smile, Anon. rushed off to her hit show.

In her case, withdrawal comes with the territory. The more people want, the less she is prepared to surrender. Earlier in her career, she did sit for questioning, even, on occasion, permitting outsiders to penetrate her home — now as then in the middle-class Islington section of London. Those visits ceased after one reporter was rough enough to mention that there were dirty dishes in her sink. "I don't like having accusations about my life and character drawn from my house," she explains. "It's bad enough having them drawn from my work."

Although Churchill thrives in a collaborative form of theater, she is, in other respects, a loner. One close friend provides a clue to her behavior: "She's gone through enormous emotional upheaval, out of which the writing comes. I think she tends to get deeply depressed when she's not working. Her life would be enormously stunted without the theater." In her, there would appear to be a dichotomy between family obligations and a

lifelong desire for adventure. To a great extent, she finds that adventure in her work, which as much as anything transports her to Cloud Nine. In criticism, one might say that her work is overly intellectual, that it suppresses her emotions and conceals her own point of view.

This sense of propriety, of conforming to expectations, apparently took root early in her childhood. She is the only child of Robert Churchill, who for many years was a cartoonist for the London Daily Mail and other publications. Her mother was formerly a fashion model. Though the playwright has frequently been quoted as saying she was "infinitely, distantly" related to Sir Winston Churchill, she says she has no proof of such a relationship. Had Sir Winston met her namesake, he might have pigeonholed her, along with Russia, as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

Churchill expressed her interest in theater very early. By the time she was 4, she was making up pantomimes and staging them for the amusement of her parents. She grew up in Montreal, returning to London in the late 1950s in order to study English at Oxford University, where her plays were given student productions. Just out of university, she married David Harter, a promising young lawyer. While keeping house and bringing up the children, she continued to write plays, writing out of whatever domestic calm she could find.

For many years, her creative time was determined by the children's school hours. Necessarily, the plays were short. Later, she characterized this work as "depressed plays about depression."

Clarifying that quote, she says, "I was fed up with the situation I found myself in in the 1960s. I didn't like being a barrister's wife and going out to dinner with other professional people and dealing with middle-class life. It seemed claustrophobic. Having started off with undefined idealistic assumptions about the kind of life we could lead, we had drifted into something quite conventional and middle class and boring. By the mid-60s, I had this gloomy feeling that when the revolution came I would be swept away."

At the same time, her husband had become dissatisfied with his role as a barrister. He began giving free legal advice in a local legal center. Together they chose a life of genteel poverty and of limited professional aspiration, all of which seemed appropriate to their sense of social responsibility. She began doing research on bad housing conditions and from that evolved "Owners" in 1972, her first full-length play to be done in London. At its center was an acquisitive landlady, a strong woman as anti-heroine, foreshadowing similar characters in "Top Girls" and other works.

"Owners" was followed by several productions created within an ensemble — at the Joint Stock company and the Monstrous Regiment, a women's theater group — a giant step away from writing short plays at her kitchen table. The Joint Stock method brought the actors, directors and playwright together in a collaborative process. A specific subject would be chosen and, over a period of several weeks, the participants would do field research, bringing their findings back into the workshop. Then the playwright would go off and spend several months writing a play.

Though at first she was self-conscious about such public affiliation, Churchill soon found herself highly stimulated. The first of her plays to emerge from this process was the

1976 "Light Shining in Buckinghamshire," a complex historical epic about the thwarted English revolution of the 17th century. Three years later, the Joint Stock principle was applied to British colonialism. The result, "Cloud Nine," later directed in the United States by Tommy Tune, represented a breakthrough for her.

The playwright has repeatedly returned to the collaborative method, although she also continued to write plays without benefit of ensemble research. One such play, "Top Girls," came out of her own desire to write about women at work. "I thought of calling the play 'Heroines,'" she says, "but I was afraid that one wouldn't see the irony of the title. Perhaps people don't see the irony of calling it 'Top Girls.'"

With "Fen," she was once more at work with Joint Stock, on location interviewing farm workers in the marshy fen country north of London. Though "Fen" and "Serious Money" are totally divergent in setting, style and content, each began as a socio-anthropological study of a way of life, of a tribe that was totally alien to the author before she began the project.

"Serious Money" started with Max Stafford-Clark, who thought that, as a change of pace, the Royal Court should "do a play about rich people instead of one about poor people." Eight actors, the director and Churchill, all of them novices in the financial world, plunged into the business of the city. But she was immediately captivated by the energy on the Royal Exchange, and was soon relating the adrenaline of trading to the adrenaline of performance. The timing of the project was fortuitous. A month after work began, the so-called Big Bang arrived and the stock market was deregulated. Scandals broke out, including the Guinness affair, in which the beer company, in a takeover maneuver, sought to manipulate the value of its stock. Such events furnished the play with intrigue as well as immediacy.

"Cloud Nine" brought the playwright her first steady income; "Serious Money" may bring Churchill her first serious money. If so, indications are that it will not substantially alter her way of life. The relative lateness of her arrival made her feel that she was 10 years behind her playwriting contemporaries (such as David Hare and Howard Brenton), but it did not arouse her competitiveness. She has always gone her own way as an artist, even as her work entered the mainstream.

She admits, however, to periods of doubt and discouragement. "I have long spells and I wonder why I am in the theater — that's when I'm not writing a play. I also have occasional spells when I think I'd rather write other things — when I see bad productions of my plays. Equally, the attraction of theater is that plays are not the same every time. They can be done differently by different people and that makes it more exciting. The reason for being in the theater is the pleasure of the medium itself. A painter likes paint; I like working with actors."

Initially she was drawn to theater by the idea of its "density and compression," and she has had no reason to change that perception. "I thought of plays as poetry and novels as prose," she says. "I thought Sophocles and Shakespeare were better than Dickens and Jane Austen. It was the greater thing to do; it was more exciting. That's why I did it, and probably why I still do it."

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Forest Whitaker.

## Parker

Continued from page 7

beard. The soundtrack will be released as an album.

Niehaus played alto saxophone with Stevie Wonder and taught Whitaker how to fake it visually. He has known Eastwood since some days in Fort Ord, California. "Clint was the bartender and bouncer in a non-commissioned officers club where I played. He's also a pretty fair piano player. We talked about jazz all the time."

Red Rodney, who plays himself on the soundtrack and was also a consultant, says that Eastwood once told him on the set that "I can't believe I'm in the same room with all you guys." Imagine — a big star says that. He's made it clear to everyone that he wants authenticity, he doesn't want another 'Billie Holiday Story' fiasco. At the beginning I saw that certain things were not right and finally I got up the nerve to tell Clint about them. The script had us looking like junkies with horns and tails. But we didn't want to be junkies. At the beginning, sure, we may have thought it was the hip thing to do, but after a very short while it became a 24-karat horror. Then the dialogue had us all cursing. Clint took notes and made changes.

"I saw how the Warner Brothers executives were with Clint," Rodney went on. "He's made them hundreds of millions of dollars and if he says jump, they're going to ask how high. Clint Eastwood making his film gives jazz currency. He's putting his money as well as his name in it. People are going to say, well, if he likes it, it must have something."

"Years ago jazz was used in films to represent some sort of negative energy," Eastwood says. "But I hear happy energy coming from Bird. Of course it's not really a film with what you could call a happy ending, but he's been a big influence on me ever since I first heard him when I was 15 in Oakland."

"Somebody like Duke Ellington had a much impact but somehow the mystique grew around Bird. Like with Bix (Bedeckel), maybe dying young had something to do with it. Bird was a genius who couldn't quite adjust to normal society. He was a dramatic major figure but never capitalized on it. Ellington took his talent to fruition, he became a leader and it was his sound and only he could make it. Bird just let everybody else imitate him. He could not seem to bring all his brilliance together. He burned out. The mystique lingers today. Bird was a one-of-a-kind guy."

nearly 100 paintings from 30 European and 20 American museums, by van Goyen, van Ruyssdael, Rembrandt, Albert Cuyp and Meindert Hobbema. (A parallel exhibition of 17th c. Dutch landscape drawings from the Rijksmuseum's collection is also on view.)

## HERTOGENBOSCH

•Noordbrabants Museum (tel: 13.38.34). — To Nov. 29: Egypt's Rise to World Power: 300 archaeological treasures from the first 150 years of the New Kingdom (1550-1400 B.C.), including many pieces loaned by other museums.

## MUNICH

•Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51).

— To Jan. 3: Sculpture From the GDR: 130 sculptures and 60 painting drawings from private collections in Europe and the U.S. and focus on Van Gogh's work 1881-1885 in his native land.

## SPAIN

— To Jan. 10: Van Gogh in Brabant, features 45 paintings and 35 drawings from private collections in Europe and the U.S. and focus on Van Gogh's work 1881-1885 in his native land.

## MADRID

•Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 43.50.52).

— To Jan. 11: Over 100 works by Joan Miró in Spanish state collections; paintings, drawings, sculpture and graphic works.

## COLOGNE

•Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 22.23.79).

— To Jan. 10: Triumph and Death of Heroes: history paintings with other graphic works from Rubens to Manet; over 150 works from collections in Europe and abroad.

## DUSSELDORF

•Kunstmuseum (tel: 89.24.60).

— To Jan. 10: A London School: 67 works by six contemporary figurative artists, Francis Bacon, Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach, et al.

## THE NETHERLANDS

•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).

— To Jan. 3: Dutch Masters of Landscape: a retrospective of 17th c. Dutch landscape painting, with

## BERN

•Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44).

— To Jan. 3: Paul Klee — Life and Work: already seen in New York and Cleveland, the only European showing of this exhibition of 300 Klee paintings, sketches and drawings.

## GENEVA

•Musée Rath (tel: 28.56.16).

— To Jan. 31: Art, photographs and documents from the Paris art review Minotaure (1935-39) by artists including André Masson, Chirico, Picasso, Dali, Tanguy, Max Ernst, Magritte, Man Ray, Brassai.

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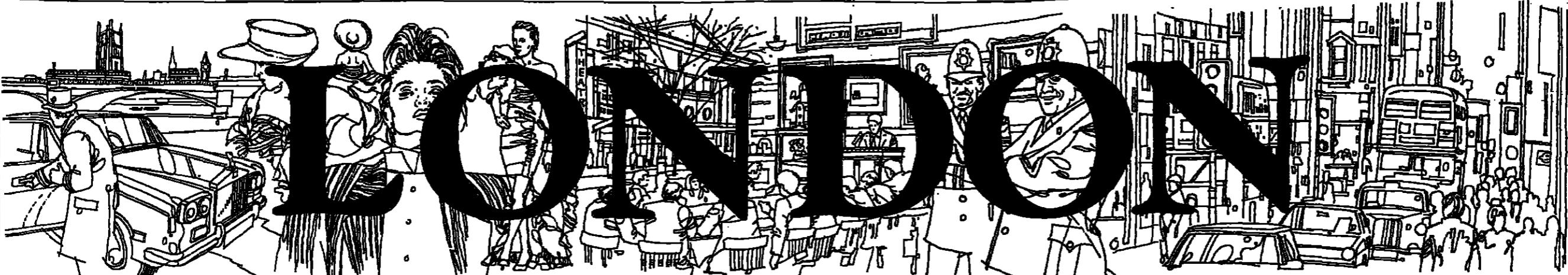
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## Docklands – The Tide is still High

**A**lthough a spate of new property developments is coming on stream in London's regenerated Docklands, there is no sign yet of a glut on the market. And there seems no end to the number of executives keen to live in a Thames-side apartment on the fringes of the City financial centres.

The recent fluctuations of the Stock Market seem to be acting not as a brake on home sales but, rather, as a stimulus, attracting investors from risky equity paper to the reassurance of tangible bricks and mortar. That is the view of one of the major developers in the area, Ideal Homes and its sister company, Trafalgar House Residential, based on their experience with their flagship project Tower Bridge Wharf.

Offering views of the famous Tower Bridge and immediately adjacent to the tourist attraction and leisure centre of St Katherine's Dock, it is just a few minutes' walk from the City, and the second phase of the development has recently been put on the market, including 34 apartments.

Sales at this prestigious, river-side development have been brisk even though prices range up to £1.5 million for the penthouse. For the more modest pocket, prices start at around £180,000 for a one-bedroom apartment.

Quite apart from the location and specification of Tower Bridge Wharf itself, buyers will soon benefit from the development of nearby Tobacco Dock, set to become a new Covent Garden leisure piazza, and they will enjoy a river-side living style the envy of many long-distance commuters.

According to Trafalgar

House Residential managing director Jonathan Spencer: "The unique circumstances of London Docklands are creating a special market for the properties at Tower Bridge Wharf. There are investors buying for the opportunities of rental income and capital appreciation; individuals seeking a home convenient for

the City; and companies providing apartments for the use of their senior executives."

Across the river, the new developers are working on Norway Dock, an imaginative 6.5 acre "village" featuring large villa-style properties constructed on pontoons in a man-made lake. This unique project, currently at an early stage, is already arousing wide interest because of its innovative design, and will eventually comprise 174 homes, including two-bedroom flats, one-, two-, three- and four-bedroom homes in townhouse, terraced and semi-detached styles.

Another new pace-setting development under way in Docklands is Pelican Wharf, a block of 12 apartments and one penthouse in Wapping. All units – developed by Roger Malcolm – will have around 2,000 sq ft of living space. Parking, a balcony overlooking the Thames, a Terrarium-style floating garden with deep water moorings and private access from the apartments complete this exclusive development. The first releases, three flats at £395,000, £425,000 and £455,000, are handled by agents Knight Frank & Rutley.

Another Roger Malcolm development in Docklands, Clippers Quay, is now in its final phase. Built around the focal point of the historic graving dock, once home of the Cutty Sark and a host of the clipper ships, Clippers Quay has been transformed into a superb marina-style scheme with high quality houses, flats and maisonettes. All have delightful views over the open water of the West India Docks and immediate access to sailing, water skiing and windsurfing. The new Docklands' Light Railway station is three minutes' walk away and just a 12-minute ride to the City.

A new project by Kentish Property Group, creators of Watermint Quay and Castades, is Burrell's Wharf, where Brunel's Great Eastern was built over 100 years ago. Designed by award-winning architects Jestic & Whiles, Burrell's Wharf will comprise 12 buildings, both new and conversions of listed buildings, to create a unique Isle of Dogs development of 310 apartments, with shops, studios, business accommodation and extensive leisure facilities. Sole agents Alan Selby & Partners is handling sales with prices starting at £111,000 for a studio. First apartments will be ready for occupation in autumn, 1988.

Water always lends magical appeal to property, and a sail upriver from Docklands reveals project after project that has enjoyed signal success. Beyond the pioneering Crown Reach is River Lodge, a unique development overhanging the river by Dolphin Square. Prices of the eight balconied units start at £525,000 but this has proved no deterrent to sales; Beauchamp Estates has sold seven in a flash.

The five-storey houses with three-four bedrooms and three bathrooms have dramatic brick-clad elevations, slightly nautical in appearance, with large porthole windows to the terrace rooms on the top floor. Each unit has a large private garage on the lower ground floor, balconies on the upper ground floors and first floors, and a roof garden facing southwest. House prices range from £325,000 to £350,000. Two-room flats start at £128,000 while five-roomed units fetch from £260,000.

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## Doc Lands – A Sleeper Wakes Up

**C**onsidering its location between one of the world's greatest shopping thoroughfares (Oxford Street) and, arguably, Britain's most prestigious residences in St John's Wood and Regent's Park, it is surprising that Marylebone has been something of a sleeper in London's great property boom.

Certainly, the status of the leading estates there such as Portman, the Crown Commissioners and Howard de Walden – which includes the renowned Harley Street medical village now known as "Doc lands" – is no less than that of Belgravia, Knightsbridge and Mayfair, yet the prices are at an enormous discount.

One explanation is that it is considered to be a somewhat commercial area; post-war office shortages were relieved by the requisition of several million sq ft of residential accommodation from the Grosvenor/BP estate there and allocated for office use under emergency powers granted by the government. However, these leases are due to expire in 1990, and large blocks of office suites will revert to prime residential accommodation.

Many improvements and

conversions are already under way.

Among the most stylish projects is The Chilterns, recently converted into a number of flats at from £90,000 for a one-bedder up to £295,000 for a three-bed penthouse (through Keith Cardale Groves). KCG is also handling the even more elegant Chiltern Court nearby.

In the same league is KCG's refurbished 3 Welbeck Street.

Each of the five apartments – two- and three-bedders at

from £345,000 to £695,000 –

has total security with audio-video entry-phone system connected to both the porter's console and the main entrance door. Conveniently situated within easy reach of the capital's finest hotels, restaurants and shopping facilities, the block is just a few yards from Oxford Street and Harley Street. Both Bond Street and Oxford Circus underground stations are close at hand.

Looking ahead to 1988 – and therefore providing an opportunity to buy off-plan now and make a substantial capital gain – Prudential Property Services is offering six refurbished two-bedroom flats at Chalfont Court, Upper Baker Street. It is a chic block of mansion flats built around 1913 on the site of a house formerly owned and occupied by the Regency actress Sarah Siddons. Designed by Charles W. Clark, the entrance hall retains two of the original stained glass windows from Mrs Siddons' house.

Prices for the units range from £105,000 to £155,000.

The one London location climbing the price ladder as fast as Marylebone is Bayswater, following the Whiteley's re-development in Queensway. Ace scheme there is Cleveland Court in Leinster Gardens. With 18 spacious apartments and five penthouses at prices from £126,500 for one bedroom to £10,000 for three, the development is a keen buy (through Keith Cardale Groves) considering its fine elevations, proximity to Hyde Park, space-age kitchens and bathrooms and Fort Knox calibre security.

A new development now nearing completion is Hurlingham Square, the award-winning £14 million estate by Barratt. Fifty-four four-bedroom, three bathroom townhouses with gardens have been erected around a landscaped square in Fulham. At from £285,000, only five remain.

While Fulham has Yuppie

investments. Now the remaining five – two two-bedders, three three-bedders – and the mews houses have been converted to 15 apartments with two adjacent mews houses by the Residential Holdings, renowned for the quality of its refurbishments. Ten of the apartments sold promptly, mainly as rental

Alec Snobel

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## Move into Hurlingham Square by Christmas and have a Happy New Year, after Year, after Year...

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Inevitably, Hurlingham Square, one of London's most exclusive new addresses must come to an end. Now available with immediate occupation, are the final few luxury town houses.

To ease the move, there is a specialist House Exchange Service, or advantage can be taken of an attractive incentive scheme for early completion. Either way, visits and reservations made promptly will allow you to take up residence in good time for Christmas and the New Year.

Situated near Parson's Green, Hurlingham Square is a prestigious new residential development; the high quality of its design and construction being reflected in its success in winning a coveted NHBC 'Top 100' Award for 1987.

The principal feature of Hurlingham Square is a large, attractively landscaped central courtyard providing ample private parking:

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كما من العلامة

re widely used in France by funds. A frequent method is to have a contractor order a flight from a friend of the contractor. The cost usually is a percentage of the contract, or the study then is divided between the local and the national partners, and a third to the study is paid.

British Arrest Soldier in Berlin

BERLIN — British officials went to East Berlin to arrest a British soldier who was trying to smuggle an English woman and her child out of Berlin by hiding them in a car, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the incident occurred Nov. 13 when the soldier, who was based in West Berlin, stopped by the East Berlin police. The British was in fact driving a car with license plates, the sources said. British were called in and arrested. The woman and child were turned over to East German officials.

The report surveyed codes of 252 U.S. companies and 48 French, Swiss, Belgian and British companies.

"Most codes introduced recently don't have sanctions," Mr. Berenbeim said, "which suggests to me that codes are not the primary means of ensuring ethical conduct."

A recent survey conducted by Washington State University found that the percentage of managers involved in illegal or inappropriate activities is the same in companies with codes as in companies without them.

Some Western experts' problem was not that great, were fading anything in their hard cards.

Asian and Western experts agree there are other reasons that the most reported AIDS cases in the world.

Developing countries are for AIDS testing and officials lacking the necessary expertise may encounter difficulties without realizing it.

The AIDS virus and body's immune system, cancers and other factors.

Of the companies surveyed by the Conference Board, 58 percent said they punished employees who disobeyed their codes of conduct. The majority dismissed serious offenders, 30 percent suspended them, 19 percent demoted them. A few companies reduced salaries.

General Dynamics Corp., the U.S. government's largest defense contractor, which was the target of several government investigations, was instructed by the Defense Department in 1985 to enforce a code of ethics, with mandatory sanctions for violations.

The company now has a 20-page booklet, 40 ethics program directors and a corporate ethics program director who reports directly to the chief executive officer. Last year, the company enforced 100 sanctions, including dismissals and referrals for criminal prosecution, according to a recent public report.

Management experts do not expect most European companies to follow that approach, citing differences in corporate culture. After recent insider-trading scandals in the City of London, it appears that British companies are even less inclined to introduce tough codes of ethics.

Why do we need the most hi-tech aircraft maintenance centre in Asia?



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1987

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Corporate Ethics Codes Can Lack Punitive Punch

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

ACCORDING to a Conference Board survey, many corporate ethics codes are more about looking good to the outside world and providing messages to employees on how they should treat each other, their suppliers and their clients than about punishing executives for errant behavior.

Punitive codes are becoming less popular among U.S. companies, the survey of U.S. and European businesses suggests, because executives who want to misbehave will misbehave, code or no code.

The majority of senior managers interviewed by the Conference Board said they believed that codes of ethics had only a limited ability to deter bad behavior anyway.

"By and large, everyone agrees with the fact that codes of conduct can't deter willful misconduct and are not intended to," said Ronald E. Berenbeim, the author of the report.

The report surveyed codes of 252 U.S. companies and 48 French, Swiss, Belgian and British companies.

"Most codes introduced recently don't have sanctions," Mr. Berenbeim said, "which suggests to me that codes are not the primary means of ensuring ethical conduct."

A recent survey conducted by Washington State University found that the percentage of managers involved in illegal or inappropriate activities is the same in companies with codes as in companies without them.

BRITISH companies, according to a study by the Institute of Business Ethics in London, have always preferred the "we are socially responsible" type of code to those with the specific "don't" typical of some U.S. companies: "Don't attend the junket in Tokyo offered by a client; don't sleep with your secretary" don't give money under the table to foreign officials.

"You can't say you will never give a gift to a client. It's absurd," said Neville Cooper, chairman of the Institute of Business Ethics. "What you can say is, 'only give a gift which isn't way out of line with the receiver's standard of living and which must show up on the books.'"

Many U.S. companies that have punitive codes introduced them after being caught up in a public scandal or as a result of new legislation. A new law on sexual harassment, for example, might incriminate some employees unless their behavior is on the books."

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## Kampo Has Loss In Bonds

### Holdings Decline 300 Billion Yen In Foreign Issues

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's postal insurance system, Kampo, had losses of more than 300 billion yen on its foreign bond investments in the year ending March 1987 because of the sharp rise of the yen, officials at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said Thursday.

"We did suffer from currency losses," said Yoshinori Sakata of the post office life insurance bureau of the ministry. "However, we knew we would have such losses when we bought U.S. Treasury bonds."

A Board of Audit report prepared for parliament showed appraised losses of 302.6 billion yen at the end of 1986-87, against 188.9 billion a year earlier.

Mr. Sakata said, "We thought 14 to 18 percent yield at the time would outweigh Japanese bonds in yield even taking potential currency losses into account. And these bonds now have huge hidden gains of an estimated 250 billion yen due to the fall in U.S. interest rates in the past year."

Kampo's net foreign bond investment in 1986-87 was 1,618 trillion yen, of which 1,248 trillion was in bonds denominated in foreign currency. Total foreign bond investment represented 5 percent of total assets of 32.587 trillion yen in the year, ministry officials said.

U.S. dollar bonds and Canadian dollar bonds accounted for roughly 60 percent of all Kampo foreign bond investment in the period.

"We lost 300 billion yen compared with assets of 32 trillion yen, whereas life insurers lost 2 billion yen against 63 trillion," Mr. Sakata said. "I don't think we need to reconsider our investment methods right now."

He said Kampo had started to diversify, buying issues denominated in European currency units.

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## OBSERVER

## Beggars and Breakfast

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — New York. It's a city of beggars and limousines. Breakfast for two was \$29. "Orange juice, one egg over easy with bacon and toast" brought a helpful hint from the waiter. "One egg will cost you just as much as two."

A city of waiters. Was he a man from another world where people still budgeted for food and bent down to pick up coins spotted in gutters? Or did he think he was dealing with a contemptible penny-pinching miser hunched over for two eggs but too cheap to spring for them?

New York, New York. It's a city where you have to justify yourself to waiters unless you have power. That explains this macabre impulse to apologize to the waiter for ordering only one egg. If the impulse conquers, the waiter will hear a tale to make his lip curl:

"Well really, I shouldn't even have one egg, what with the latest scientific laboratory research proving the cholesterol impact on coronary thrombosis, but being in this elegant hotel I thought maybe, just once, one little egg —"

New York. It's a city of Power, and it is easy to tell the people who have Power from the people who have no Power but are trying to fake it with rental limousines and \$29 breakfasts. The people who have Power never want to apologize to waiters for eating only one egg.

Now do they care how much breakfast costs. It's \$29, or \$290 (though never \$2.90). They do not care, because they have Power, and the breakfasts they eat are not mere breakfasts, they are Power Breakfasts. New York has a saying about Power Breakfast: "If you have to ask how much Power Breakfast costs, you can't afford it." New York says.

It's a city of sayings. "Help me to get to the shelter" is the saying of the subway beggar, jabbing his paper cup. "Help me to get to San Diego" is the saying of the beggar at Lexington and 39th. Such a trip. All the way to San Diego. To help finance such a trip, a dollar bill is surely not too much.

Ah, New York. New York. It's a city that makes you feel ashamed of your cheap, \$1, decent impulses. It

makes your head hear passing pedestrians laugh at you for giving that beggar greenback. Makes you talk silently to yourself: "San Diego, hah! Guy's probably a professional panhandler making a fortune on this corner every day by exploiting middle-class, liberal guilt. What a fool, fool, fool I be!"

It's a city where a dollar is important only when given to a beggar. Admission to the movie was \$14 for two. Seven dollars a seat. It was a beautiful movie, all in color, but spoken in French, so the audience had to read for two hours.

New York, you city of miracles among the squelor. Where else would people pay \$7 to sit reading in the dark for two hours? And the seats so cramped and hard.

Seven dollars for a movie. Up from \$6 so soon after the market crash. Ah, mysterious economics. Seven dollars for a movie, yet not one egg, but too cheap to spring for them?

New York. It's a city of icy winds pointing down narrow chasms. Walkers that night, warmed by Provence memories glimpsed from 57 seats, could admire the ingenuity with which outdoor sleepers outlast the freeze.

For sleeping on the sidewalk, one man was wrapped in dense layers of plastic drop cloths and — shrewd fellow, knowing the danger of plastic over the head — wore a brown paper bag fitted snugly from tip of scalp to Adam's apple. For avoiding concrete's chilling effect, another used the fetal position on a wooden bench, impossible though it seemed, in the lee of a darkened 40-story tower.

New York, New York. It's a city of towers. Hundreds and hundreds of towers. And more hundreds of towers still rising. They are Power Towers, though also file cabinets for humans in the daytime, and also screens for keeping daylight out of the city.

In so many streets now darkness at noon has become the destiny of the file-cabinet people lacking the Power to command offices above the 40th floor.

New York, you city of lights, you become a city of daylight night where \$29 breakfasters are shamed for offering beggars San Diego.

New York Times Service

## Ben Jelloun: Oriental Tales, Balzac's Words

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — Tahar Ben Jelloun I approves of polygamy — with languages, not women, he hastens to add. "My wife is Arab," explained the 43-year-old Moroccan novelist, "and my mistress is French, and I maintain a relationship of betrayal with both of them."

Yet, when it comes to writing novels and poetry, Ben Jelloun has been more faithful to his mistress than his wife. Last week, his dedication won him France's most prestigious literary award, the Prix Goncourt, for his novel "La Nuit sacrée" (The Sacred Night), an exotic tale of an Arab woman raised as a boy but finally freed of the bondage of her false identity.

The award of the Goncourt

prize to Ben Jelloun was a major political as well as literary event in France. Although six non-French novelists have won the Goncourt since the prize was established in 1903, he was the first writer from one of France's former North African colonies to be chosen.

At a time when anti-Arab racism is a major political issue in France, questions were inevitably raised as to whether the prolific Ben Jelloun had been designated for his literary gifts — or because the 10 Goncourt jurors, who picked him on the sixth ballot over a sumptuous lunch at Drouant restaurant, wanted to deal a rebuff to Jean-Marie Le Pen's xenophobic National Front. One juror was implored even to say that people would blame "Le Pen" for Ben Jelloun's winning — just as they would have said the same if he had lost.

Politicians in France fell over each other to congratulate him and President François Mitterrand declared that the choice was

a tribute "to the universality of the French language" — a matter that the French have recently had reason to doubt, given the spread of English in the world. Even Le Pen managed a bit of back-handed praise, saying he "didn't mind at all" if the Goncourt went to "a writer of the French language, although a foreigner."

Over a non-sumptuous lunch at an Italian restaurant, the self-assured Ben Jelloun recounted that, several hours after the French politicians, King Hassan II of Morocco conveyed his congratulations too. As a student activist in Morocco, Ben Jelloun was once detained for his anti-regime activities, but, since making his name in France, he has returned from criticizing Hassan II — "a remarkable man," as the novelist put it.

The son of a Fez shopkeeper, Ben Jelloun studied in a local school where courses were taught in French in the morning and in Arabic in the afternoon. He came to France in 1961 with the ambition to become a filmmaker, but found it a difficult métier to break into and so started to write poetry.

"When I started to write it came normally to write in French; it was not dramatic, no sense of guilt, no problems," said the novelist, a handsome man with a trim salt-and-pepper beard. "Most of the Moroccan intellectual class speaks French, and I feel freer when I write in French."

Several friendships brought him in touch with the newspaper *Le Monde*, where he began by writing about the predicament of Arab immigrants in France — notably about the sexual loneliness of a community that was largely bachelor and male. In 1974, he attracted attention with a front-page report of a pilgrimage he made to Mecca, and followed it with a number of opin-

ion pieces on Middle Eastern affairs that were bitterly critical of Israel and supportive of the Palestinian cause.

His first best-selling book was not a novel but an expansion of his study of the sexual situation of immigrant workers that appeared in 1977 under the title "La Plus Hante des solitudes" (The Greatest of Solitudes). Ben Jelloun continued to turn out novels and other tracts and in 1985 hit the jackpot with "L'Enfant de sable" (The Sand Child), the story of an Arab girl raised as a boy by a father determined to have a male heir.

"L'Enfant de sable," which was published in the United States this year by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, sold 180,000 copies in France alone and has been translated into 15 languages. Ben Jelloun said that "La Nuit sacrée" — the sequel to "L'Enfant de sable" — was forced out of him by enthusiastic readers who wanted to know the benefits of what is called *le mélange*, or the mixing of races and cultures.



Tahar Ben Jelloun

"I tell stories and that's not too bad."

## PEOPLE

## A Van Cliburn Concert

Van Cliburn, 53, who dazzled Muscovites by winning the 1958 Tchaikovsky Competition, will perform at the White House for the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the pianist's first public performance in nearly a decade. The performance will be at the Dec. 8 state dinner for Gorbachev given by President Ronald Reagan. Cliburn said in Fort Worth, Texas, where he lives. The conductor-cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, who left the Soviet Union in the mid-1970s, will attend but will not perform, a source told The Associated Press. In recent months, Cliburn has been preparing music by Chopin, Brahms, Rachmaninoff and Debussy, and his choices for Washington will be drawn from this repertory.

but that the 28-hour show would not be an American-style man show. "Since France is my second home, they are letting me be on it program," Lewis told a news conference in Paris. "But it cannot be the 'Jerry Lewis Telethon in France.' It must be France's telethon by French people for French children." Lewis said he would tell his telethon to other countries if his French show is a success.

□

A Japanese wine lover has paid 420,000 francs (about \$74,200) for eight bottles of rare Bordeaux wine predating the phylloxera plant that destroyed French vines in the late 19th century. Hiroshi Kojima, a Tokyo graphics designer, made the highest bid late Wednesday for the century-old wine, the centrepiece of a 9,000-bottle auction sponsored by France's leading cancer research center, the Curie Institute. Kojima, who paid by credit card, said he planned to take it home back to Japan and put it in a cellar. "I want to keep it, it's an investment." The auction raised 1,125,000 francs (nearly \$200,000) for the Curie Institute, which plans to use the money to help finance new hospital and research centers. The Curie Institute was established in 1921 by Marie Curie, the discoverer of radium and the only woman to have twice won a Nobel prize.

□

With another famine threatening Ethiopia, the rock singer Bob Geldof — who led the rock world in raising nearly \$140 million for food supplies two years ago — plans to visit the African nation to find out "why this is happening again." A spokeswoman for the Irish-born punk rocker said Geldof will leave Monday on an approximately eight-day tour to check the situation in Ethiopia, where United Nations officials say five million people — a million of them children — face starvation when food supplies run out in January. Geldof told The Times of London he hopes his visit next week "will focus attention on the growing gravity of the situation." He said he may make another appeal for food aid for Ethiopia, although it probably will not be a separate "Band Aid" appeal but calls for contributions to other charities.

□

Carlos Fuentes, whose novels delve into the psychology and multi-layered culture of his native Mexico, Wednesday was awarded the Miguel de Cervantes prize by the Spanish Ministry of Culture. Fuentes is currently a professor of literature at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The prize is 10 million pesetas (about \$88,500).

□

The entertainer Jerry Lewis says he will hold his first international muscular dystrophy telethon on French television in Paris Dec. 4-5

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